1932 - 1957

- 1933 The paying of \$2.00 of the \$3.00 renewal fee to the Texas Pharmacy Association was found to be unconstitutional. The Board requested an Attorney General's opinion as to the disposition of the remaining \$2.00.
- March 19, 1934 Another cheating incident. One or more of the applicants for licensure entered the Secretary's office and obtained copies of exam questions.
- June 1936 Following the end of prohibition, the Board was made responsible for determining whether a store qualified as a drug store before the State Liquor Control Board would issue a liquor license. The Board resolved that a store must have a minimum inventory of professional equipment in order to be classed as a pharmacy.
- 1938 There was a growing interest of individuals claiming to have held District Board licenses prior to 1907 and now desired to exchange the district license for a Texas license. Many appealed through affidavits and statements of individuals who allegedly knew them to hold district licenses. However, the Board was increasingly concerned by these appeals and the minutes reflect many hearings for these individuals.
- 1941 The Boards work reflected an increasing number of hearings for law violations, particularly federal narcotic regulation irregularities. The June 16, 1941, meeting had six such hearings.
- November 23, 1941 Walter Cousins, Sr., resigned as Secretary of the Board and his son, Walter Cousins, Jr., was named temporary Secretary and in June, 1942, Walter Cousins, Jr., was elected as Secretary of the Board.
- 1942 World War II was in effect and pressures were brought on the Board of license men on the basis of training in the armed forces. The Board felt that it had no authority to do so.
- April 19, 1942 The Board held a hearing on the licenses of two pharmacists convicted of violations of the narcotics laws. The Board voted to revoke both licenses.
- 1947 The Board was called upon to establish a policy for recognizing foreign pharmacists. It was determined that under existing laws no foreign school could be properly evaluated and recognized, so reciprocal privileges could not be granted.
- 1950 Buster Brown replaces Walter Cousins, Jr. as Secretary.
- 1951 The 52nd Legislature increased annual license renewal fees from \$5.00 to \$10.00 in an effort to raise revenue to provide additional Board investigators. The Bill also required anyone wishing to practice pharmacy or receive a license to practice pharmacy in the State of Texas to sign an oath stating that the individual

was not a communist. Another Bill passed during the 52nd Legislative session that was referred to as the Barbiturate Bill and regulated the possession, handling, sale, and distribution of barbiturates, amphetamines, and desoxyephedrine, and provided penalties for violations. The bill became effective September 7, 1951 and it was the responsibility of the Board of Pharmacy to enforce the law. The minutes reflected that "in the past few years the mishandling of this wonder drug has brought more unfortunate publicity upon pharmacy than any other single thing."

June 20, 1951 – Copies of the new pharmacy law and Barbiturate Law were printed in a pamphlet form and mailed to all pharmacies in Texas.

September 30, 1953 – Buster Brown resigned as Secretary and Walter Cousins, Jr., is rehired to again serve as Secretary of the Board. Offices of the Board were moved to Dallas.

1953 – Board received opinion from the Attorney General in answer to a request concerning the display of the word "pharmacy." The opinion stated that the law required the sign to be visible on the front of the store to people entering from the front.

April 1956 – At the NABP meeting, Mr. Howell Jordan was elected to serve as President of NABP.

September 17, 1957 – Board celebrated its 50th Anniversary with an anniversary dinner at the Driskell Hotel hosted by the Service Wholesale Druggists of Texas. The dinner honored Board members and former Board members. Approximately 100 leaders of Texas pharmacy were in attendance.